

FARM AND GARDEN.

EVERY DAY LESSONS OF VALUE TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

An Important Point in Horticulture That is Often Ignored in the Endeavor to Make Shapely Trees and Induce Uniform Growth of Vines.

Pruning is one of the most important operations connected with the management of trees, shrubs and vines. We prune one part of a tree to reduce its vigor and to favor the growth of another and weaker part. We prune a branch, or a shoot, to produce ramifications of these parts, and thus change or modify the forms of the whole. We prune to induce fruitfulness and to diminish it. We prune in the growing as well as in the dormant season, and finally we prune both the roots and branches. Thus we see that pruning is applied to all parts of a tree at all seasons, and to produce the most opposite results. How important, therefore, to know how to prune, what to prune and when to prune.

A horticulturist in Country Gentleman calls attention to a fact often ignored, viz., that pinching back a growing shoot or pruning a growing branch weakens the same. This fact must be borne in mind when one is endeavoring to make a tree shapely or get a uniform growth of vine.

In the Old World use is made of this principle in training fruit and other trees into various forms. Some fruit trees are trained so as to make perfect trellises, flat as a pale fence; these are called espaliers. Others are erect, round and shoot up like Lombardy poplars, columnar trees. Appended is an illustration of a columnar pear tree.

To make this tree, explains the horticulturist quoted from, the grower has to pinch back all the strong growing shoots toward the upper portion of the tree, as the season progresses, and any shoot that seems stronger than the rest, anywhere. In the fall and winter, when the finishing time for pruning arrives, the upper part of the tree is still severely pruned, as shown in the illustration.

Attention has been called to this form of tree simply to illustrate the general principle that pruning or pinching back a strong shoot weakens it, and that the weaker ones profit by what the strong ones have been denied. In conclusion add this horticulturist: If the shoots on a growing vine are all weakish at the bottom, and a few strong ones are pushing at the top we should pinch these strong ones back and take out the growing point soon after it starts, or as soon as it occurs to us that the lower branches need strengthening. If it be an evergreen that we would thicken at the bottom, pinch out the growing points of the stronger branches, but let alone the weaker ones. If it be a pear tree that we would train to any special form, keep back the stronger branches and let the weaker ones grow. Only in this way can we get branches where we need them.

Honey Plants. All flowers, whether wild or cultivated, are visited by the industrious bee for honey, and it is not easy to say from what species it derives the most of its sweets. Orchards in full bloom are melodious with their hum, and later on the fields of buckwheat are extraordinarily attractive, so much so, indeed, that honey made principally from this plant is readily distinguished from that made earlier from fruit blossoms, white clover, etc., which is more highly esteemed on account of its finer color and quality.

Crimson Roses. Numbered with desirable crimson roses is the Louis Van Houtte, which last summer endured so well the heat and dry weather. At the English rose shows, where the varieties exhibited are judged by very strict rules, Louis Van Houtte occupied the twelfth place in a list of sixty varieties at the National Rose society's London exhibition last summer.



LOUIS VAN HOUTTE.

The one fault of this rose, according to James Vick, the well known seedman at Rochester, N. Y., is that it is a little tender. In most respects, if properly protected, as thrifty rose growers of the north always practice, it will bear northern winters unharmed. An excellent characteristic of this rose, according to Vick, is its continual blooming habit. It blossoms freely the second time, and so is a true remontant. The flowers are of medium size, semi-globular and full. Our cut gives an idea of form, though reduced in size. The color is a crimson maroon, very rich and strong.

Louis Van Houtte was introduced by the late Francois Lacharme, of Lyons, France, one of the most celebrated rose growers of our time. Among other notable crimson varieties raised by him are Alfred Colomb, Anne de Diesbach, Charles Lefebvre, Hippolyte Jamain and Xavier Olibo. The only rose of American origin, according to Vick, that will compare with Louis Van Houtte and the varieties above mentioned, in color and other valuable qualities, is Marshall P. Wilder.

CHINCH BUGS.

Remedies and Preventives for This Serious Pest.

Remedies and preventives recommended by Professor Riley, and found to be effective on trial in the extermination of that serious pest, the chinch bug, are briefly as follows: Irrigation, burning, rolling, tramping, manuring, early sowing, mixing seed, or protecting one plant by another, preventing the migration from one field to another by upright boards or plowed furrows or ditches and abstaining from cultivation of grains upon which the insect feeds. With no insect more than the chinch bug is there greater necessity for clean cultivation.

Numbered with other summer remedies is irrigation where it can be practiced. In addition to winter burning the remedy can be used to good effect in other cases, as where the attack of the bugs appears to be confined to a definite portion of the field, that portion should be overlaid with straw and burned, if not too large. The prevention of migration by means of ditches or trenched boards has been employed with good effect in some localities. Sowing strips of plants distasteful to the bugs, such as flax, hemp or buckwheat, around the fields to be protected is resorted to in some cases. On the other hand, sowing strips of favored food around the fields to be protected is practiced, as a strip of timothy, Hungarian grass or millet. The bugs lay their eggs by preference in this protective strip and then are destroyed by the plowing and burning.

A new, and, under certain circumstances, efficacious remedy is that of kerosene emulsion. Applications made by Professor Forbes and reported upon by L. O. Howard all proved efficacious. The time of application was just after the wheat harvest, when help is abundant. Experiments made with kerosene emulsions by Professor Osborn, of Ames, Ia., and reported to the Entomological department at Washington, make the emulsion appear of value when directed against the bugs that are mowing on corn. This resulted in the destruction of great numbers. In this application the cyclone nozzle was found exceedingly satisfactory.

A Simple but Useful Implement. The little implement here illustrated is a very simple but useful affair in the garden. It may not be familiar to our gardeners, but it has stood the test of time among French gardeners, who use it quite extensively.

It is made of hardwood, turned on a lathe or otherwise cut out. The great use made of it is in putting out bedding plants from small pots, and the diameter should be the same as that of the pot from which the plants are taken. A single stroke in prepared ground will be all that is necessary, although in harder soil a tap with a mallet or some convenient object makes quicker work.

Potatoes Under Mulch. At the Colorado state agricultural college, where potatoes have been grown under mulch for three seasons, it has been decided that the best mulch is composed of either partially decayed materials or of clean cut straw. It is reported that the yield under mulch is ordinarily greater than without, especially in ungenial climates. The shading of the ground furnishes the proper conditions of temperature and moisture at the root, as well as assuring the necessary mechanical condition of the soil so desirable in securing uniformity and the greatest possible development of tuber. A mulch, to be of any value in a dry climate, should, according to the report in question, be quite a foot thick, using large seed pieces, however, to enable the tops to push through the cover.

The opinion is expressed that mulch culture is only practicable on a small scale and in localities, soils and seasons unfavorable to the potato under ordinary culture.

Remedy for Apple Tree Borers.

The entomologist of the Ohio experiment station advises one and the same remedy for both the round headed and flat headed borers and bark lice that so injuriously affect the trunks of apple trees. The remedy is a wash made by mixing one quart of soft soap or one pound of hard soap with two gallons of boiling hot water and then adding a pint of crude carbolic acid. This mixture should be applied late in May and again three weeks later with a scrub brush to the trunk and larger branches of the tree. If the bark is rough it ought to be scraped before the wash is applied. No cracks in the bark at the base of the trunk where the insects can enter should be missed in the application, as the sole object is to prevent the laying of the eggs from which the grubs are hatched.

Deep Soil for Strawberries.

Strawberries will send their roots from twenty to thirty inches into the ground, if it is made very rich and well worked to that depth. Mulching with rotted leaves saves all necessity for watering, and with the ground prepared and fertilized in this manner the plants will be sure to produce larger, more and better colored berries. This is not guess work, but the teaching of practice and experience.

Agricultural News.

Farmers can have the bulletins sent out from their state agricultural experiment stations forwarded to them free by making written application to the station for the same.

A peanut trust is reported as having been formed in Norfolk, Va., and embracing firms engaged in the peanut trade in St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Norfolk, Petersburg and Smithville, Va.

The South Carolina department of agriculture has recently issued a bulletin on the resources and industries of that state. Readers desiring full information on any point are invited to apply to the commissioner of agriculture, Columbia, S. C.

The experiment station at Cornell university, under the provisions of the Hatch bill, has been organized, and work will begin at once.

The Montezuma irrigating tunnel in southern Colorado, just completed, is more than a mile long. It is destined to convey, with some fifty miles of canal, the water of the Dolores river over one of the richest valleys in Colorado. It is claimed that by this enterprise 200,000 acres of land will be reclaimed.

Crop Notes.

Wheat—Less than two thirds of a crop of winter wheat is promised, as a large proportion of wheat seeded last fall failed to germinate on account of the drought. Added to the large area in this county already plowed up for summer crops, is a still larger area, which will be turned over for later seeds.

In spring wheat, there is an increase in acreage of about seven per cent in this country, and the promise of an average crop is very good.

Corn—The warm damp weather has placed corn in comparative safety. It is about all in, and if the warm weather remains, the high grounds will produce nearly, if not a full crop. Corn on low ground has been damaged considerably by the heavy rains, and much of it will be replanted. Until last week, the drain the farmers report, not a drop of water flowing from them, although many inches of rain had fallen. This shows a previous condition of drought, which if continued meant ruin and more mortgages.

Grass—Meadows show a growth that is truly surprising. The grass in many instances 20 inches high, and a double crop of hay would not be an impossibility should the weather continue favorable.

Oats—Oats are doing well and cover a larger area than last year. They are high for this time of the year, and have a start which a month of drought could not effect.

All our readers will be interested in the quaint and amusing way they will be told why 5-A Horse Sheets and 5-A Horse Blankets are the strongest made and why the owners of horses will save money and have better animals by using those goods. The most amusing illustrations are yet to come, so look out for them. We think the manufacturers of 5-A Horse Blankets, Fly Nets and Lap Dusters are on the right track when they make strong goods which will last several seasons. Farmers have been deceived so often by horse blankets which will not wear well that they will appreciate strong goods. Our 5-A friends also on the right track when they use the columns of our newspaper to let the people of this county know how they can get stronger horse blankets. By using our newspaper the manufacturer increases his trade, and the farmer knows how to buy horse blankets which will wear well.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, hemorrhoids, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by D. L. Lorrain.

How to Build a Macadam Road Scientifically.

We reproduce herewith the details of Macadam's system as compiled by L. H. Porter. This is found to be the cheapest and most durable road.

MACADAM'S SYSTEM. Macadam's plan was to thoroughly drain the road bed, properly shape it, sloping it each way from the center, so as to discharge water, and not crowding it by a greater thickness of stone in the middle.

On this bed is placed, on a dry day, a coating of three inches of clean, broken stone. A roller is then used, or traffic allowed upon it until well packed. If traffic is admitted, men must be on hand to rake in all ruts as soon as formed. The second coating of three inches is added at a wet time, as moisture helps the consolidation. This coating is treated as before, and a third coating is then added, and finally a fourth, if necessary.

The stone is to be clean; in no case larger than 1 1/2 in. cubes, nothing being laid on for so-called "binding." Clean broken stone will combine by its own angles into a solid surface.

A heavy roller will help the consolidation. One made of a hollow cylinder, with several chambers, which can be filled with sand, and so increase its weight as the road becomes packed, is most excellent.

A road just completed requires careful attention for some time, and all ruts and ridges must be removed as soon as formed, until the materials become thoroughly consolidated.

All the stone used must be small enough to pass through a ring two inches in diameter.

KEEP OR REPAIR OF THE ROAD.

A road which is kept in proper condition by means of constant little attentions seldom requires elaborate repairs; but this system is almost never followed. The almost universal method is to leave the road alone until the surface is covered with holes and ruts, and then cover it for a long distance with several inches of stone coated with earth.

To keep roads in repair requires a permanent corps of men, working under competent orders. One man can keep in repair from three to four miles of well made and well drained roads. The roads once being in good shape, it is the duty of this corps to keep them so. To accomplish this, it is necessary:

I. To have in progress a daily removal of the dust, mud and other wear and accumulations from the surface. This can be best done by means of wooden hoes and birch brooms.

II. The application of new materials, which have to be kept in deposits, not far apart, so that they can be conveniently brought to any required spot in wheelbarrows. They will unite most readily when applied after a rain. This division of the subject will be examined more in detail.

The proper system of repair is this:

I. Put down where wanted, and not elsewhere, hard stone broken as nearly as possible to an even size of one and a half inches in the largest dimensions.

II. Mix no earth or sand with them, but let them be worked in by pressure, so that they fit together by their own angles into a solid mass, like the pieces of a puzzle or mosaic.

The proper drainage of roads is also of the greatest importance for their maintenance in good condition, and a road cannot be properly drained unless it preserves a smooth and slightly convex surface. Water should never be allowed to stand in ruts and puddles, and a road should always be patched up as soon as the puddle appears. "The stone in time saves nine" in road repairing as much as the proverbial stitch; but repairs usually wait till the state of things has become intolerable, and then spread four or five inches of stone over the whole road. Long wide patches of stone should never be put down; vehicles will avoid them, and will go on the path or by a long road to do so; or, if they can not be avoided, the ruts will very soon appear in the middle of the road, which will become concave instead of convex. A rake should constantly be used to fill up ruts and bring scattered stones back to their places. Patches should seldom be more than two to four yards long. A patch of stone twenty or thirty yards long on a country road, where there is no steam roller to work it in, is an expensive mistake. Patches should not be square, but should vary according to the shape of the hollow they are intended to fill, i. e., usually round or oval, and should be so arranged that vehicles

can go by with only one wheel on the stone.

To sum up the matter in a few words, the points to be insisted on are these:

1. The stone broken must be small; 1 in., one and a half inches in their largest dimensions.

2. Hard material, flint where obtainable, or granite should be employed.

3. No earth, screenings, sand, or so-called "binding material" must be used, but the stones must unite by their own angles into a solid mass.

4. Economy of material must be promoted by filling up the holes at once, and by never putting down stones more than one thick; also by spreading small patches of stones where wanted, instead of large ones whether wanted or not.

5. All mud must be removed.

6. Attention must be paid to drainage, especially by filling up puddles at once, and keeping them so filled by the use of the rake.

The adoption of this, the only proper system of repair, will diminish the road taxes, and will conduce to the comfort of every one. In short, much less should be spent on materials, and rather more on skilled labor and superintendence.

Cure of Cancer and Ulcers.

Judge T. C. McLendon writes to the Swift Specific Co.: "About three years ago Jerry Bradley had a cancerous sore on his face near the right eye. It caused him a great deal of pain, and he lost the sight of the eye, but was finally cured by the use of Swift's Specific. This case is well known in Wilkes Co., Ga., where he lived."

Mr. L. Cox, of Arkabutla, Tate Co., Miss., writes: "I suffered a great deal from old ulcers for years. Your medicine was recommended, and after using six bottles was completely cured. Your medicine does even more to cure cases which I have known it to cure cases which were thought hopeless."

Mrs. A. M. Goldsmith, No. 674 Warren street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I commenced using S. S. S. about three years ago. I had suffered much with a sore throat for over a year. I used a great many other remedies with no good results. My little girl, also, had sore fingers; it commenced from the quick, and then the nails would come off. We doctored her for over two years, and when I began using S. S. S. I thought I would see what it would do for her. I am thankful to say that it entirely cured her. It is the best remedy I know of for the blood. I really believe it was the means of saving my life. The doctors told me I had a throat disease similar to Gen. Grant's. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from disordered blood."

Treaties on blood and skin diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

The Agricultural Experimental Station of the University of Illinois is engaged this year, 1888, with field experiments in corn, oats and grasses; feeding; pear culture, vine culture, small fruit culture and gardening. The officers of the Station desire to be in direct personal communication with the agricultural public, particularly of the State of Illinois. Information which the Station has upon any subject within the scope of its operations will always be given promptly and cheerfully. Questions will be answered directly by correspondence, and, if thought to be of general interest, the answer will be given through the bulletins, or through the press.

But the Station cannot commit itself to undertake the discussion of questions which will involve extended investigation and experiment outside the lines of work which the officers of the Station have selected. Especially will this be true of investigations which have only a personal and private interest. Analysis of soils, waters, fertilizers, foods, etc., will be undertaken only as they come legitimately in connection with the regularly adopted experimental work of the Station.

Questions concerning entomology should be referred to the State Entomologist, Champaign, Ill.

The University of Illinois has for distribution copies of its reports, Volumes V. to XIII, inclusive. These reports contain many agricultural papers of interest. Any of them will be sent to persons who desire and will pay express charges upon them, or postage at the rate of ten cents per volume.

The law provides that the bulletins shall be sent free of postage to all newspapers in the State of Illinois, and "to persons engaged in farming who may request that they be sent."

Persons who desire to receive the subsequent publications of the Station, should, if they have not already done so, make their wishes known there by postal card or otherwise.

All communications should be addressed to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Champaign, Ill., Selma H. Peabody, Pres.

The Great sources of the extensive curative range of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic are its great blood purifying qualities and its gentle operative action, thereby removing all restraint from the secretive organs, curing promptly and thoroughly dyspepsia, constipation, bad breath, piles, pimples, low spirits, sick and nervous headache, ague, malaria, and all stomach, liver and kidney troubles. The most delicate stomach accepts it with relish. Price fifty cents of E. Y. Griggs.

THE FARMER'S BILL OF COSTS.

The great majority of Americans suffer from the high tariff, but on none is the load so heavy as on the farmer. The beneficiaries of the tariff feed and grow fat off him. The high duties do him no good, for he sells his wheat at a price determined in the markets of Liverpool. An import tax of \$1 a bushel on wheat would profit the Illinois farmer not one cent. The world's demand regulates his prices inexorably.

If the farmers of the land really knew how large a share of their incomes is taken from them in this way, they would at once be up in organized rebellion to do battle at the polls.

Let any farmer, righteously exclaiming an exchange, who wants to appreciate the wrong that is done him, draw up a bill of costs against the government for the amount which he pays out in support of a tariff from which he gets no benefit.

The shoes, breeches, coat, flannels and hat which he wears are taxed.

The plow he guides and the harness on his horses are taxed.

The mower with which he cuts his grain and the thrasher that flails it out are taxed.

The jute bag for which he pays five cents he could get for three if jute were not taxed.

The boards out of which his house is built and the paint which covers it are taxed.

The paper that hangs on his walls and the carpet that lies on his floor are taxed.

The stove on which his wife cooks and the gown that she wears are taxed.

The coal in the stove and the blankets on the bed are taxed.

The medicines he swallows and the coffin he is buried in are taxed.

So from the cradle to the tomb the farmer bears the load.

SOME DOCTORS

honestly admit that they can't cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Others say they can but—don't. Athlophoros says nothing but—cure. That's the secret of its success. Years of trial have proved it to be a quick, safe, sure cure.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 3, 1887. In my own family Athlophoros was used as a last resort, the user having suffered from rheumatism for years and having been treated for the disease by different physicians in this State and elsewhere, without even temporary relief. Upon my recommendation scores of people have used this remedy with the same results claimed for it.

C. H. Wilson, Danbury, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1888. Athlophoros has completely cured me of nervous headache, and I feel thankful for all the good it has done me.

Mrs. Louise Cherry, Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture—Moorish Maiden.

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Board and Feed Stable.

I have leased the Barn in front of White's Hotel (known as the Ball yard), and have good, warm stables to take horses the day or week, and guarantee satisfaction. Any one who has horses to board would do well to call and see me. Strangers coming to Ottawa will find me a most accommodating and careful caretaker of their stock. Teams can be gotten from the barn at any hour of day or night. Mr. Brown would like to have his horses and will care for a team, and will care to give them satisfaction.

R. K. BROWN, Proprietor.

The High Grade Norman Stallion TACHEAU

Will make the season of 1888 as follows: From Monday afternoon until Wednesday morning, at the McManis', six miles northeast of Utica, in Wallace township, on the old Pratt farm. From Wednesday noon until Thursday morning, at W. E. Brown's, six miles north of Ottawa, on plank road, in Dayton township. From Thursday afternoon until Saturday morning, at the McManis', six miles northeast of Utica, on the old Pratt farm. And the balance of the time at owner's stable, 2 1/2 miles northwest of Utica, on the east of La Salle.

DESCRIPTION. TACHEAU was foaled June, 1884. He is in color a beautiful dappled black, with the hind legs very dark, quarters short, strong back, with clean flat bone, sound and perfect locks, splendid feet, fine action and disposition and color, and in fact, a very fine specimen of a horse. He will weigh, in fair breeding condition, upwards of 1,500 lbs., and is said to be a very sure foot, gaiter and a good average breeder.

Pedigree. TACHEAU was sired by Western Beauty, a son of the one sired by French Giant, No. 318. His grand dam was sired by French Giant, No. 318. His great grand dam was a very well bred Norman and a son of a French Giant, the very best Norman stallion that was ever imported from France, and I have every reason to believe that he will make an excellent breeder.

TERMS.—To insure a horse with food, \$10; payable in advance. To insure a horse with food and harness or removing them from the county without my consent forfeits the insurance and the money becomes forfeited. Care will be taken to insure the horse from accidents, but I will not be responsible should any occur.

WM. JAMISON, UTICA, ILL.

Real Estate.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Archibald Morrison, deceased, will appear before the Probate Court of said county, on the third Monday (being the 16th) day of July, 1888, at the Probate Court Room in said county, to receive and where all persons having claims or demands against said estate are notified to attend and present the same in writing for adjustment.

Dated this 16th day of May, A. D. 1888.

may 19-3w RICHARD J. HORRICK, Executor.

GRIGGS & ALLEN.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of William C. Moore, deceased, will appear before the Probate Court of said county, on the third Monday (being the 16th) day of July, 1888, at the Probate Court Room in said county, to receive and where all persons having claims or demands against said estate are notified to attend and present the same in writing for adjustment.

Dated at Ottawa, this 15th day of May, 1888.

J. CLARK MOORE, Administrator.

LORENZO LELAND.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY.—In the Circuit Court, in and for said county, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the petition of Lorenzo Leland, filed in said court, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1888, for the purpose of obtaining an order of sale of the real estate of said deceased, to satisfy the claims of said estate.

And it is the order of said court, that the said real estate be sold, and the proceeds thereof be paid to the said estate, to satisfy the claims of said estate.

Dated at Ottawa, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1888.

L. LELAND, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

DUNCAN, O'CONNOR & GILBERT.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY.—In the Circuit Court, in and for said county, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the petition of Duncan, O'Connor & Gilbert, filed in said court, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1888, for the purpose of obtaining an order of sale of the real estate of said deceased, to satisfy the claims of said estate.

And it is the order of said court, that the said real estate be sold, and the proceeds thereof be paid to the said estate, to satisfy the claims of said estate.

Dated at Ottawa, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1888.

DUNCAN, O'CONNOR & GILBERT, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OTTAWA.

Capital - - - \$100,000.

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WILLIAM CULLEN, Vice President.
JOHN F. NASH, Cashier.

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Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and Continental Europe drawn in sums to suit customers, and we shall use our endeavors to give satisfaction to those entrusting us with their business.

Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
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GRIGGS & ALLEN, Attorneys at Law and Counsellors at Law. Office over First National Bank, Ottawa, Ill.

JESSE H. RUGER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in the Colwell Sherwood Block, north of postoffice.

DUNCAN, O'CONNOR & GILBERT. Attorneys at Law. Office at Law, Grigg's Block, Ottawa, Ill.

G. W. W. BLAKE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in the Colwell Sherwood Block, north of postoffice.

LORENZO LELAND, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in the Colwell Sherwood Block, north of postoffice.

THOS. C. FULLERTON, Attorney at Law. Office in the Colwell Sherwood Block, north of postoffice.

E. C. SWIFT, Attorney at Law. Office in the Colwell Sherwood Block, north of postoffice.

J. W. DUNCAN. A. J. O'CONNOR. H. T. GILBERT. Attorneys at Law. Office in the Colwell Sherwood Block, north of postoffice.

R. E. BULL. LESTER H. STRAWN. Attorneys at Law. Office in the Colwell Sherwood Block, north of postoffice.

M. N. ARMSTRONG, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in the Colwell Sherwood Block, north of postoffice.

T. C. TRENNY, Attorney at Law. Office in the Colwell Sherwood Block, north of postoffice.